

POLITELY
NEGATIVE AND
DEFIANT

Is the Reply of the Transvaal Government to Secretary Chamberlain's Latest Note.

IT PRACTICALLY REPUDIATES

Suzerainty, Reverts to the Franciscan, and is Generally Inconclusive in Character.

COMMENTS OF BRITISH PRESS

Indicate that Everything Now Trends Toward War--Blame It All on Kruger.

PRETORIA, Sept. 17.—The reply of the government of the South African Republic to the latest dispatch dated September 12, of the British secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, after acknowledging the receipt of the British note, proceeds in part, as follows:

"The government deeply regrets the withdrawal, as the government understands it, of the invitation contained in the British dispatch of August 23 and the substitution, in place thereof, of an entirely new proposal.

"The proposals now fallen through, contained in the Transvaal dispatches of August 19 and August 21, were elicited from this government from suggestions made by the British diplomatic agent in Pretoria (Corynham Greene) to the Transvaal state secretary (F. W. Reitz), suggestions which this government acted upon in good faith and after specially ascertaining whether they would be likely to prove acceptable to the British government. This government had by no means an intention to raise again needlessly the question of its political status, but acted with the sole object of endeavoring by the aid of the local British agent to put an end to the strained condition of affairs.

"This was done in the shape of a proposal which this government deems, both as regards its spirit and form, to be so worded as, relying upon intimations to this government, would satisfy her majesty's government. This government saw a difficulty as to the acceptance of those proposals by the people and legislature of the Transvaal and also contemplated possible dangers connected therewith, but risked making them on account of a sincere desire to secure peace and because assured by Mr. Chamberlain that such proposals would not be deemed a refusal of his proposals, but would be settled on their merits.

The Joint Commission.

"As regards the joint commission, the Transvaal adheres to the acceptance of the invitation thereto given by her majesty's government, and cannot understand why such commission which before was deemed necessary to explain the complicated details of the seven years law, should now be deemed unnecessary, and why it should now, without much inquiry, be thought possible to declare this law inadequate.

"Further, there must be a misapprehension if it be assumed that this government was prepared to lay proposals for a five years franchise and a quarter representation of the new population before the Volksraad for unconditional acceptance. As to the language, this government never made any offer such as is referred to, considering, as it did such a measure both unnecessary and undesirable.

"The proposed conference, as distinct from the joint commission of inquiry, this government is likewise not unwilling to enter upon, but the difficulty is that an acceptance thereof is made dependent upon the acceptance, on the side of the Transvaal, of precedent conditions, which this government does not feel at liberty to submit to the Volksraad; and, moreover the subjects to be discussed at the conference, remain undefined.

"This government ardently desires, and gladly accepts arbitration as its firm intention is to adhere to the terms of the London convention of 1884. The dispatch concludes by trusting that the British government on reconsideration, may not deem it fit to make more onerous or new proposals but will 'adhere to Great Britain's proposal for a joint commission of inquiry as previously explained by the secretary of state for the colonies to the imperial parliament.'

HOSTILITIES IMMINENT.

Orange Free State Will Aid Kruger. British Press Comment on the Reply of the Transvaal Government.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—All the dispatches from South Africa this morning talk of the imminence of hostilities and the preparations for them. In Johannesburg it seems to be taken for granted that the Orange Free State has approved President Kruger's note and promised active assistance in the event of war.

The reply of the Transvaal government to Mr. Chamberlain's latest note is said to cover nine pages. It is eminently of the negative and inconclusive character which Mr. Chamberlain declared would compel the imperial government to consider the situation afresh. It practically repudiates suzerainty, reverts to the seven years franchise, and declines to give equality to the Dutch and English languages in the Volksraad.

In short, it is politely negative and defiant. The full text may not be available for a day or two, but it will not change the aspect of affairs. The cabinet will probably meet on Wednesday or Thursday to consider the next step.

The Morning Post says: "The Boers mean to fight. That is the plain English of it."

The Standard says: "The Transvaal note is unsatisfactory, and, indeed, a dangerous composition. It is idle to deny that the rulers of the Transvaal have brought their country very close to the brink of a disaster which the British government has done its best to avert."

The Daily Mail says: "President Kruger's defiance has terminated a long period of unrest and uncertainty in South Africa, for whatever may be the issue of the present situation, one thing is certain, that dualism in South Africa will not last."

The Daily Chronicle says: "We regret that the Boers by rejecting a fair offer, made in fair language, have taken a line giving fresh point to the argument to their enemies that President Kruger is a shifty and impracticable politician fit only to be spoken to across a line of bayonets."

These extracts fairly represent press opinion in London. All the papers characterize the attempt to represent Conyngham Greene as suggesting the Transvaal's former proposals as mere shifty prevarication.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Afrikaner bond circles profess to have information that President McKinley has intervened between Great Britain and the Transvaal."

An official telegram posted at Volksrust says that Transvaal, with assent of the Orange Free State, repudiates British suzerainty and adheres to the seven years franchise.

At Cape Town it is reported that Mr. Hofmeyer, the Afrikaner leader, sent a communication to President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, entreating him to do his utmost to preserve peace, but that he received in answer the words: "Too late."

All military men agree that it is out of the question to begin hostilities operations before the middle of next month, no rain having fallen and the veldt still being bare.

It is supposed that the next move contemplated by the Transvaal is an appeal to the powers, begging them to recommend arbitration on the lines of the conference at The Hague.

A dispatch from Charlestown says the wildest rumors are current there and that great alarm is felt owing to the unprotected state of the town, especially as Boer signalling is plainly visible on the adjacent mountains.

There was a serious disturbance in the market square of Johannesburg on Saturday afternoon. A meeting called by a labor agitator named Bain, to condemn British policy and to enroll volunteers to fight for the Boers, led to serious fights with the police, lasting a couple of hours. Many persons were injured, among them the recently notorious Mr. Matthews, who laid a charge against a mounted policeman. An immense crowd singing "Rule Britannia," accompanied him to the police office.

SUDDEN DEATH

Of Congressman Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania—Was Prominent in the National Councils of Democratic Party.

READING, Pa., Sept. 17.—Hon. Daniel Ermentrout, who was elected in November last to his sixth term in Congress from the Ninth district (Berks and Lehigh counties), died at his home here to-day. He was 62 years of age. On Thursday last, while at dinner, a piece of meat lodged in his throat, and a physician had to be called to save him from strangulation. Paralysis of the parts affected followed, but his death was unexpected. Mr. Ermentrout is survived by a widow, a son and a daughter.

Deceased was born in Reading in 1837. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, filled the office of district attorney from 1862 to 1865, that of city solicitor from 1867 to 1870, and state senator from 1873 to 1880. In 1880 he was elected to Congress, and was re-elected for the three following terms, thus serving continuously from 1881 to 1889. He was again elected in 1896 to the Fifty-fifth Congress, and last year was re-elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress.

Mr. Ermentrout was prominent in the national councils of the Democratic party for years, and was a leading figure and participant in state conventions. The death of the Congressman was announced in many of the churches to-day, with appropriate remarks by the pastors. For thirty-five years he was a leader of Berks county politics, and reference was made by the ministers to his career as a public citizen and servant.

SPIRITLESS AFFAIR.

Demonstration at Hyde Park, London, Against the Dreyfus Verdict Was Rather Tame—No Disorder Occurs.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Although the weather to-day was beautiful, the much-talked-of demonstration in Hyde park, London, against the verdict of the Rennes court-martial condemning Captain Dreyfus on the charge of treason, proved a spiritless affair. A few thousand collected around the seven platforms, but they were mainly boys, servant girls and idlers. Very few Jews or foreigners were in evidence. The large force of police in attendance had nothing to do, as a demonstration could not possibly be more orderly.

The speakers were in no way influential. Most of the interest centered around the platform where Mr. Hatfield, a relative of Dreyfus, delivered an address. The speaker deprecated boycotting a whole nation, "for the sake of five judges and a scoundrel."

At the various platforms resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with Mme. Dreyfus and abhorrence for the generals who figured at the trial, tendering congratulations to Emilio Zola, Lieutenant Colonel Picquart, Maitre Labori, Maitre Demange and with the greatest enthusiasm. Various others, and appealing to France to release and rehabilitate Dreyfus before it should be too late. These were carried flags were displayed, including the stars and stripes and the tri-color of France. French lads were removed from continually crying "Vive l'Armee," and a man was ejected for shouting "Vive Mercier."

Alger Will Retire.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to the Times-Herald from Detroit, Mich., says that General Russell A. Alger has decided to withdraw from the senatorial race there is no doubt. Formal announcement of his retirement, which was made this week, probably to-morrow.

SEVEN
NEGROES KILLED
IN A RIOT

At Cartersville, Illinois—The Union White Miners Pour a Murderous Fire Into Them.

PREACHER ONE OF THE VICTIMS

Conflicting Reports as to Who Were the Aggressors--None of White Miners Injured.

THE MILITARY ORDERED OUT.

Governor Tanner Characterizes the Tragedy as a Prearranged, Premeditated Murder.

CARTERSVILLE, Ill., Sept. 17.—Cartersville was the scene of a bloody riot about noon to-day, in which six negroes were instantly killed and one fatally wounded, while two others received slight wounds. Trouble has been brewing since the militia was recalled by Governor Tanner, last Monday. The white miners of this place have refused to allow the negro miners to come into town, always meeting them and ordering them back. To-day, however, thirteen negroes, all armed, marched into town going to the Illinois Central depot, where they exchanged a few words with the white miners there. Then the negroes pulled their pistols and opened fire on the whites, who at once returned the fire. A running fight was kept up. The negroes scattered, some being closely followed by the whites up the main street, while the remainder fled down the railroad track. Here the execution was done, all who went through town escaping. After the fight was over four dead bodies were picked up and another mortally wounded. They were taken to the city hall, where the wounded man was attended to and an inquest held over the dead ones.

Six Killed.

Two more dead negroes were found late to-night near the Brush mines, swelling the total killed to six.

The killed: Rev. T. J. Floyd, Jim Hayes, Hose Bradley, John Black, Henry Braun, one unidentified.

Mortally wounded: Sam Cummins. Cummins, the wounded negro, is reported to-night as dead.

Trouble has existed here off and on for over a year, but no fatalities occurred until June 30, when a passenger train on the Illinois Central road was fired on and one negro woman killed. These negroes were on their way to the mines, having come from Pana. A short time afterwards, a pitched battle ensued between the union and non-union forces, during which time the dwellings occupied by the non-union negroes were burned. Several arrests were made and the accused are in jail at Marion, awaiting trial on the charge of murder.

Superintendent Donely, of the Brush mines, where the negroes reside, reports that the negroes are worked into a frenzy, and that while he is doing all in his power to hold them in check, he is afraid that he cannot do so much longer.

Company C, Fourth regiment, Illinois National Guard, arrived here to-night, and will endeavor to preserve order. Forty miners from the Herrin mines are reported to have left that place for this city, armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles, and determined to assist the white miners here.

Preacher a Victim.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—A special to the Times-Herald from Murphyboro, Ill., says: One of the dead negroes at Cartersville is a preacher, the others are laborers. One of the negroes when first shot, started to run. He was shot again, and fell. One of the white men then ran up and shot him through the head with a rifle. The shooting took place immediately in front of Mayor Zimmerman's house, and in full view of several ladies, seated on the porch. Before the noise of the first shots had died away, the streets began to fill with excited armed men. After the crowd of negroes had been killed and scattered, it was the evident intention of the infuriated miners to go to Greenville, where the big non-union negro camp is located, and finish the work. All afternoon an angry crowd of men patrolled the streets. Later the projected trip to Greenville was apparently called off.

GOVERNOR'S ACTION.

Orders Militia Out to Restore Order and Bring the Guilty Parties to Justice—He Believes It Was a Prearranged Murder.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 17.—Governor Tanner has ordered two companies of the Fourth regiment under command of Colonel Bennett, to Cartersville. He received a telegram this afternoon from Samuel Brush, manager of the St. Louis and Big Muddy Coal Company at Cartersville, that five of a crowd of his negro miners, who had gathered at a depot, preparatory to leaving, had been killed, a mob having fired upon them. Later advices reported seven killed and a number wounded. The governor gave out the following statement to-night: "I received a message from Captain Brush, stating that the mob had attacked and killed the negro miners while waiting at the Illinois Central depot for a train; that the sheriff would be unable to control the situation and

was powerless to arrest the parties; asking me to order troops to Cartersville.

"In response to this message, knowing something of the condition of that place, and without waiting to hear from the sheriff or others in authority, I immediately ordered Lieutenant Lowden, of Company C, of Carbondale, to proceed at once to Cartersville, procuring a special train if necessary, and when reaching Cartersville, to suppress the riot, protect life and property, but report to the sheriff of Williamson county for orders, in the event that the sheriff was on the ground.

"I also ordered Captain Hersch, of Newton, to proceed with his company by the quickest route to Cartersville. At the same time, I ordered Colonel Bennett, of the Fourth regiment, who lives at Greenville, to proceed to Cartersville, at once and take charge of Company F, of Mount Vernon, to prepare and be in readiness to leave on short notice.

"Later I received a dispatch from Captain Brush, stating that later reports showed that seven of his men were killed and two injured, and that a large armed mob of men was between Cartersville and his mine and that one company was not sufficient.

Premeditated Affair.

"It would seem that these negro miners were waiting at the depot for the train, probably expecting to leave the place temporarily or finally. It seems to me from the brief facts above reported and the further fact that no one was killed except the negroes, that it was a pre-arranged, preconcerted, premeditated murder. If I am right in this conclusion, the people of Cartersville, and especially of Williamson county, should use every means possible and that vigorously to bring these parties guilty of this wholesale murder to speedy justice, and in their efforts to do so, I promise them the co-operation of the state, the whole national guard, if necessary, to bring about the arrest and conviction of these parties, for the restoration of peace and good order in the county, and so I advised the sheriff of Williamson county this afternoon by wire.

"This is a blot on the commonwealth of Illinois and will be a disgrace to the community of Williamson county unless quick and vigorous action is taken by the county authorities. The good and law-abiding citizens of Williamson county should rise to the situation and support the law officers in restoring peace and order and in the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

"I hope that the Newton company will reach Cartersville before morning, and before any conflict occurs, but I do not believe and shall not believe until it is proven that the strikers will attack the National Guard, or attempt to oppose it in doing its duty."

Late to-night Governor Tanner received the following telegram from Sheriff Gray:

CARTERSVILLE, Ill., Sept. 17.

"Governor Tanner, Springfield. "Company C has reported to me. The situation is critical. There are many armed men in Cartersville and in the vicinity of the Brush mine. The militia company is not sufficient to disperse the mob."

(Signed) "JOAB GRAY, Sheriff."

Orders to the Militia.

Governor Tanner sent the following telegram to Lieutenant Lowden, commanding Company F, Mt. Vernon, at Cartersville:

"Do not hazard the lives of your men against great odds. You are a soldier and the commanding officer. As such do your duty. You are on guard and must be the judge as to the conditions and the responsibility rests on you. I have ordered the Mount Vernon company, Company F, to report there to Colonel Bennett."

Governor Tanner also telegraphed Sheriff Gray as follows:

"I have ordered Companies B, of Newton, and C. You shall have all the force necessary to enforce the law and bring the guilty parties to justice."

He also telegraphed Lieutenant Lowden, of Company F, Mt. Vernon, to leave by the quickest route and report with his company to Sheriff Gray at Cartersville.

HATFIELD GUILTY.

Jury Returns a Verdict of Murder in the Second Degree—Other Members of the Clan Indicted by Special Grand Jury.

WILLIAMSON, W. Va., Sept. 17.—Elias Hatfield, who, on July 3, murdered H. E. Ellis, was found guilty of murder in the second degree. The jury reached this verdict after deliberating more than twelve hours. The special grand jury has returned indictments against a number of the Hatfield clan, two of which were complicity in the murder of H. E. Ellis. They will be given a speedy trial here, and if acquitted, will be turned over to the Kentucky authorities to answer for murders committed some time ago. Elias Hatfield will likely be sentenced by Judge Doolittle to-morrow. The sentence will not be less than five nor more than twenty years in prison.

German Catholic Convention.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 17.—Preliminary exercises of the German Catholic Central Society were held to-day. These consisted of pontifical high mass at 10:30, conducted by Archbishop Ireland, at Assumption church, a parade of local and state societies this afternoon and a grand concert to-night by the combined Catholic church choirs at the auditorium. Over twenty thousand visitors, including five hundred delegates, members of the society, were in the city to-day, witnessing and participating in the various features of the convention opening. The actual business of the convention will not begin until to-morrow. During the week the German Catholic Young Men's Society will also hold its convention.

Miller Pillsbury Dead.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 17.—C. A. Pillsbury, of this city, the well-known miller, died about 8:30 o'clock this evening, of heart disease.

REVIVING
SPIRIT OF THE
CRUSADERS.

Dedication of One of the Most Remarkable Religious Institutions in the Country.

THE MONASTERY AND COLLEGE

Of the Holy Land Established by the Franciscan Friars at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—One of the most remarkable religious institutions in the country, the monastery and college of the Holy Land, established by the Franciscan friars of the Holy Land, was dedicated to-day, with imposing ceremonies, in which Cardinal Gibbons, Monsignor Martinelli, Bishop Blenk, of Porto Rico, Mgr. Stephan, head of Indian missions in this country, Mgr. Sharet, auditor of the papal delegation in Washington, and many other prominent figures of the Catholic church participated. During the afternoon, a flag raising gave a national and patriotic phase to this extensive undertaking. The institution is situated near the Catholic University, on an eminence commanding a view of the beautiful university grounds.

A special branch of the Franciscan order for centuries has devoted its entire attention to the preservation and protection of the tomb of the Savior, the stables of Bethlehem and other sacred relics of the life of Christ. As many Americans are joining the pilgrimages to the Holy relics, it has been deemed advisable to establish in this country, a college which will prepare those who will carry forward the work of preservation. To this end a commissariat of the Holy Land for the United States was located in New York in 1880 and out of this has grown the magnificent structure dedicated to-day, with its subterranean reproductions of the stable at Bethlehem, the home of the Holy family at Nazareth, the Holy sepulchre, and other monuments of Palestine.

Faithful Counterparts.

These have been executed under the direction of the foremost ecclesiastical architect of Rome, Sr. Lianori, who visited Bethlehem, Nazareth and other sacred spots, making measurements and taking note of stone and structure, in order to make a faithful counterpart of the precious relics. The work has proceeded with the special favor of the pope. One of the grottoes, representing the inner and outer sepulchre of Christ, has a piece of the actual stone of the sepulchre, brought from Palestine by special dispensation. At another of the subterranean shrines, the remains of St. Benjamin will be deposited. They are being brought here by one of the friars of the order and will find a final resting place in a glass catafalque, after the manner adopted in Europe to permit the observation of Holy relics.

The reproduction of the stable at Bethlehem is perfect in every detail, with the small stone manger in which the Christ-child was born, and the decoration which modern vandalism has wrought. In the reproduction of the Holy sepulchre, both the outer sepulchre where the angel sat, and the inner sepulchre, from which the angel rolled back the stone, are shown. The inner tomb shows the great marble slab placed there to keep the Turks from desecrating the tomb, and the slab bears even the irregular crack of the original.

Work of the Friars.

The main work of the friars is carried on in the monastery, a spacious building separated from the shrines and chapel, and devoted entirely to the members of the community. On the lower floor are cobbler shops, tailor shops, laundries, etc., conducted by the friars, who make everything needful for their simple and austere manner of living. The habit is of coarse brown material, with a rope girdle and the bare feet are protected by sandals. The upper part of the building is used for living quarters, each member of the community having a cell with the plainest and simplest furnishings. It is considered the most austere of the active orders.

The church connected with the monastery is a massive structure in the shape of a five-fold cross, with many altars and chapels. The European method has been adopted in the interior of the church so that those who come to worship will stand or kneel, as there are no seats. The interior is so vast that it is expected to celebrate mass at several of the altars, or at all of them, simultaneously, and the devotion of the sacrament will be practically continuous up to mid-day.

The order of exercises to-day began with solemn dedication at 10 o'clock this morning. Cardinal Gibbons conducted the ceremony. There was a procession of several hundred members of the clergy, religious students, and friars. At 10:30 pontifical high mass was celebrated by Most Rev. S. Martinelli, the apostolic delegate to the United States. The sermon was preached by Very Rev. L. F. Kearney, Provincial of the Dominican order, of Columbus, Ohio. At 3 o'clock, solemn pontifical vespers were celebrated in the Alverno chapel, and at 4 o'clock the patriotic exercises closed the day's ceremony.

Purpose of the College.

The institution begins its work with about fifty friars in attendance, most of them from this country, although a

few come direct from the Holy Land. The purpose of the college is set forth as follows in the prospectus:

"The establishing of the college will revive in our American youth the spirit of the crusaders, for it will afford them an opportunity of embracing religious life and of cultivating higher studies at the University, with the noble aim of serving as missionaries in the country of Christ, of standing guard at his holy tomb and of imparting to the natives the blessings of civilization and culture, while the pilgrims and tourists from the United States will be delighted to find American advisers when far away in a country doubly strange to them by language and customs."

DEPLORABLE SITUATION.

Of the Storm Stricken People of Porto Rico—Inhabitants Starving to Death in Some Sections for Want of Nourishment.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. PONCE, Porto Rico, Sept. 17.—There are, generally speaking, two classes of people in Porto Rico.

About 5 per cent are educated, thinking folk, who own land, and are the employers of the great laboring class which constitutes the 85 per cent of the population. This latter class, the peons, has always been in a state bordering on absolute poverty. The peons live in small huts along the rivers and on the hillsides, or wherever there is a bit of waste land, and they live on the little money they earn, subsisting upon the fruit which grows abundantly everywhere.

The great storm affected the two classes very differently. The first class has seen its buildings wrecked, its machinery ruined and its ripening crops destroyed, but the great loss of life occurred in the second class, and it is there that starvation threatens. The planters are unable to furnish work to the peons, and the fruit upon which they had so much depended for food is destroyed. Relief supplies are at best only temporary, and the difficulty of transportation have prevented the distribution of relief except at the most central points.

Under these conditions there is only one thing for the peons to do. As fast as they exhaust the supply of green fruit saved from the storm, and use up all the edible roots and tubers, they grow in the mountains, they pack up their belongings and come into the city. Here they overcrowd the houses of the poor, sleep by hundreds in the city hall, and other public buildings, and on doorsteps, in the parks, and wherever they can find room.

As a matter of fact, people are starving to death almost every day in the city of Ponce, and while this state of affairs exists there is a failure to afford the commercial relief, which is the only true and lasting relief. Unless a permanent government is established, unless the status of the island is determined, unless the policy to be followed here in the future is soon outlined, existing conditions will be aggravated, and it will soon be necessary to feed the whole population through relief agencies.

What Porto Rico wants, however, is not charity, but rather the development of her commercial and agricultural interests; and while the present distribution of relief is necessary, that necessity would soon disappear if those interests were properly cared for.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS

In Matanzas and Santa Clara Provinces, Cuba. Since the American Occupation—Good Roads Needed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The war department made public to-day the abstract of a report from General James H. Wilson, commanding the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara. General Wilson gives a large amount of statistical information regarding the provinces and their products, which will be of interest to Americans intending to do business in the island.

He says that the social conditions have been much ameliorated since the American occupation, but that there are still a large number of destitute to be cared for, and there is a great need for roads. These will facilitate communication between the important towns and allow the freer movement of staple products, such as sugar and tobacco, which is now almost interdicted by the lack of anything except the poorest sort of pack trains. He says that railroad building will be cheaper than making wider roads, and recommends one to connect Sancti Spiritus with Piacetas. He says that this road could be built for \$10,000 a mile, a distance of forty miles.

He says that there are other roads which are very much needed, and there is also necessity for a bridge over the river Danajon, one of the largest rivers in the island, which is navigable between Rodas and the bay of Cienfuegos.

He says by far the most important product in Santa Clara is sugar, of which the province furnished in 1898 42 per cent of the total exports from the island. The provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas together furnished in 1893 31 per cent of the total sugar production of Cuba. The war left in operation forty-one sugar centrals and twenty-one others not in operation, but in working order. About eighty-seven were destroyed.

The crop of tobacco in Matanzas this year amounted to \$3,000,000.

Only One Escaped.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Sept. 17.—An adobe house five miles from Mora, N. M., collapsed last night, killing Manuel Cordova and his wife and six children. It had been raining in that vicinity for several days and the dirt roof of the house having become saturated, fell on the inmates, crushing them. Only one member of the family, a boy of ten years, escaped, he being outside the house when the accident occurred.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia: Generally fair Monday; showers and cooler Tuesday; southerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania: Showers Monday and Tuesday, preceded by fair weather in southern portion Monday; cooler Monday in northern portions; fresh southerly winds, becoming variable.

For Ohio: Showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday, fair in northwest; probably showers in southeast portion; fresh southerly winds, becoming variable.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday as observed by C. Schmitt, at the drug store, corner Mart and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	61	3 p. m.	80
9 a. m.	64	5 p. m.	78
12 m.	66	7 p. m.	75

SUNDAY.

7 a. m.	60	3 p. m.	81
9 a. m.	62	5 p. m.	80
12 m.	64	7 p. m.	78

Weather clear.